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University of Dayton. Black Action Through Unity

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January 15 marked the birthday of the greatest child of the Reverend and Mrs. Martin Luther King. At 15, he entered Morehouse College in Atlanta at the age of 15. At 19, he enrolled for graduate study at Crozer Theological Seminary in Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1951, King was valedictorian of his graduating class, at Crozer and winner of the Crozer graduate fellowship. He continued his studies at Boston University and in 1955 was awarded the doctor of Philosophy degree. Two years before receiving his doctorate, he married Coretta Scott, a music student at the New England Conservatory of Music. During their fifteen years of marriage, they had four children. King utilized the philosophy of civil disobedience during the Montgomery Bus Boycott. United as never before, Blacks stayed off the buses for 381 days. King and his followers proved that they could act with strength and unity. This called to the nation, attention to the injustices that Blacks suffered, especially in the South. Shortly after the buses were integrated, King and a group of Atlanta ministers created the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. It stood for non-violence and integration. The SCLC organized many civil rights demonstrations, boycotts, marches and sit-ins to protest against racial segregation and discrimination. Out of a student conference sponsored by the SCLC grew the Student Non-Violent Coordination Committee or SNCC, which organized student sit-ins. The greatest civil rights demonstration at the capitol, the March on Washington in August 1963, proved that non-violent action could triumph. More than 250,000 people, black and white alike attended. A. Philip Randolph, Bayard Rustin, labor unions and religious leaders were among those who marched. At this memorable event King delivered his famous speech, "I Have A Dream." Throughout the movement for equality King practiced a non-violent philosophy. He proved that non-violent resistance was not a method for cowards. He felt no individual nor group need submit to any wrong, nor should they use violence to correct the wrong. The philosophy was to accept suffering without vengeance—to accept blows from the opposition without striking back. The non-violent resister is willing to accept violence if necessary, but never to inflict it. The oppressed people of the world must not yield to the temptation of becoming bitter or indulging in hate, for at the center of the non-violence movement stands the principle of love. Love, meaning understanding, trust and good will. With a better understanding of each other, men can work together in the struggle for freedom for all. Dr. King stated, in his famous speech, "I Have A Dream":

"In the process of gaining our rightful, we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plain of dignity and discipline."

Dr. King had deep faith in the future. He believed his struggle for justice would eventually come true. King believed that one day peace would exist among all races on earth. Differences of the past, such as discrimination, prejudice, and other injustices, would be forgotten and eliminated so that the ultimate aim of achieving full equality could be carried out.

King believed that Americans must organize unbiased systems that would exercise justice for all. Dr. King stated in his "Letter From Birmingham Jail":

"Now is the time to make real the promise of democracy and transform our pending national ideology into a creative psalm of brotherhood."

At 35, King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, the second Black American to win it. Some of his other awards and honors include 18 honorary doctorate degrees; the Spingarn Medal for contribution to race relations in 1957; and the Time "Man of the Year" award in 1963. On April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King Jr. died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Memphis, from an assassin's bullet.

I believe that in order to make Martin Luther King's dream a reality, Americans must illustrate to the world that the United States is indeed a land of democracy and equality for all. Americans must put into effect their systems of justice so that each man is guaranteed full citizenship rights, equality and integration into all aspects of American life.
The Black English Case

By A. Patricia Byrdsong

Several months ago a decision was made in the U.S. District Court in Michigan that could effect the education of blacks throughout the nation. The decision is commonly called the Black English case.

Parents of some student that attended the Martin Luther King Jr. Elementary School brought a suit against the Ann Arbor School Board. The parents charged that the school system did not educate economically disadvantaged children attending the school.

The trial began June 11, 1979 and a decision was rendered by Judge Joiner on July 12, 1979. He said the school district would have to develop a plan to help the children learn to read standard English.

The decision did not mandate the teaching of "Black English in the school system."

The parents wanted the school district to develop a practical plan where their children could be educated and taught the standard English rather than constantly being told they are slow learners when that was not the case.

Judge Joiner said on August 24, 1979: This court has found that a language barrier exists which impedes the teachers' attempts to teach reading of standard English to students who speak black English in their homes...Since the language was found to be a barrier on the part of teachers; the court suggested that the plan should be directed at assisting the teacher. However, attention should not be diverted from the goal of an educational policy by the formal requirement of the statute. That goal is to teach the child to read...

The adequacy of the children's education program is to be judged not simply by their opportunity to participate but by its appropriateness to their needs; particularly in helping them...Learn to speak and understand and to read and write the language used by society to carry on its business, to develop its science, arts and culture, and to carry on its professions and governmental functions.

This decision helps to guarantee the black child an education.

A teacher can better communicate with a child when the socio-cultural traditions have been examined. This can only help the teacher to become a better teacher and the student a more interested and informed student.

American dollar go next? What, in short, is ahead for us.

Once again Americans face another decade of challenge and opportunity with the even more complicated circumstances. This new decade will produce a multitude of new issues on the grounds of foreign policy, energy and high technology.

Here are some specific forecasts as to the 1980's trends:

- The costs for cars will rapidly rise—caused primarily by high inflation and added costs to improve fuel.
- The reducing demands for money and credit should bring about the long awaited decline in interest rates of many banks.
- Energy prices will continue to increase.
- Cable TV will invest hundreds of millions of dollars in original programming. Independent production companies will form to supply the cable companies with new and fresh material.
- A number of opportunities will open to black businessmen in fields such as radio and television broadcasting, electric and electronic assembly, computers programming, printing and economic and financial consulting.

I also look for even more achievements and milestones by black artists in films, music, television and stage.

Politics in the 80's will be a process of readjusting to new circumstances and demands of increased actions. Positions not policies will likely constitute the most significant political achievements.

The continued success in the 70's of the theater will expand into the 80's as road tours and other productions develop in cities that have extremely high tourism. Concentration on the development of new sources of financing, new writer, and new audiences will surely take commercial theater to important new heights.

Given the economic trends of the 1970's the forecast for significant job expansion in the 1980's is not good.

Most Americans fail to realize that this nation is experiencing recurring cycles of recession within shorter and shorter time periods. Most economists predict that the current recession will get worse during 1980 and that this nation will likely experience at least two recessions over the next decade.

Looking Back At The 70's

By Tracey Howard

At first glance, the 1970's was not a decade to write home about. As we joyfully rang in the seventies, American troops were fighting in Vietnam. As we leave our Bicentennial Decade, we find ourselves at war with inflation and energy costs.

But in between, we won a peace. America befriended China. Egypt and Israel embraced. We had let downs—Skylab turned up, when it shouldn't have. We never heard the words "Three Mile Island" without a chill. Gas eventually cost $1 a gallon — when you could get it.

There were very bad times. Terrorism became hideously common as revolutionary groups emerged. Blood was spilled in many countries. A bizarre suicide ritual took the lives of more than 1,000 Japanese students.

THE 1980's

ANOTHER DECade...

ANOTHER CHANCE

By Tracey Howard

With this new chance, will come a plague of questions from the past decades. Will things be any different this time? How deep, how long will the recession from 1979 overlap into 1980? Who will be the next president of the U.S.? How much will foreign policy change if any? Where will the
What are you doing for the summer? You may think it is too early to think about the summer, but it isn't. Your summer should be enjoyable as well as rewarding. That can be possible with an internship for the summer. Internships can give you relevant work experience. It is often defined as any on-the-job learning experience designed for college students considering a career in a particular field. The ideal internship offers the student the same amount of work and responsibility as an entry-level position in the same organization.

There are other advantages to getting an internship. Sometimes a student can gain academic credit that can be used toward graduation. Some internships offer a small salary, too. It can also supplement your classroom learning experience. An internship may help you realize the talent and skills you have. It can also help you decide whether you will really enjoy working in the field. Lastly, an internship can help you develop contacts in the field you have chosen for your career.

Most internships have general requirements, like you should have completed your sophomore year. Some internships have specific requirements, 3.0 grade point average, specific coursework, or a specific major. Internships are not limited to the United States. Many internships are available abroad. Some factors that should be considered are the country's language, country's culture, and living expenses.

So don't waste what could be the best summer you have ever had. Look into an internship program. The following is a small listing of some internships. For further information consult the January/December issue of Black Collegian or an instructor in your major.

### PROGRAM DISCIPLINES CONTACT DEADLINE

**Bell Laboratories**
- The program, primarily directed toward students who have completed their third year of college, is designed to attract students into scientific careers, including patent law, by placing participants in working contact with experienced research scientists, engineers, and patent lawyers.
- Mrs. Rainette B. Holimon
- SRP Administrator
- Bell Laboratories
- 600 Mountain Avenue
- Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974
- January 15 - Applications due
- January 31 - Supporting materials due

**Bell Laboratories**
- Beginning graduated students who are women interested in graduate research work leading to the doctoral degree in the following disciplines: Chemistry, Computer Science, Economics, EE, Experimental Human Psychology, Materials Science, Mathematics, Operations Research, and Physics.
- Mrs. Anne M. Anderson
- GRPW Administrator
- Bell Laboratories
- 600 Mountain Avenue
- Murray Hill, New Jersey 07974
- January 15 - Applications due
- January 31 - Supporting materials due

**CBS Records**
- Junior and senior minority college students
- Minority Intern Program
- CBS Records
- 51 West 52nd Street
- New York, NY 10019
- April 30, 1980

**Eastman Kodak**
- Students of engineering, science, math, and business who are within one year of completing an undergraduate program, or graduate student
- Placement Officer
- Mr. Justin J. Murtz
- Personnel Resources
- Eastman Kodak Company
- 343 State Street
- Rochester, NY 1465
- Write for details

**Intermountain Health Care, Inc.**
- Student Nurses
- Sally Jo Borsani
- Recruitment Manager
- Intermountain Health Care, Inc.
- 36 South State Street - 22nd Floor
- Salt Lake City, UT 84111
- Varies

**Isaac Walton League of America**
- Graduating high school seniors interested in working with a federal natural resource agency as forestry aids, fire guards, brush crews, laborers, survey teams and lab assistants
- Beverly Davis, IWLA
- 1800 Kent Street, Suite 806
- Arlington, VA 22209
- February 1, 1980

**Mattel's**
- Rising seniors and graduate students with one or two years completed of a Master's Degree Program in data processing, mechanical and electrical engineering, finance marketing and tooling.
- Mr. Dennis Marchand
- Recruitment Representative
- Mattel Toys
- 5150 Rosecrans Avenue
- Hawthorne, CA 90250
- March 1, 1980
### MIT Lincoln Lab Work

Students having completed one year at a predominantly Black College, majoring in electrical engineering or physics and having excellent academic records. Will receive preparation for MIT Graduate School.

- Students having completed one year at a predominantly Black College, majoring in electrical engineering or physics and having excellent academic records. Will receive preparation for MIT Graduate School.

**Susan H. Colcock**
Personnel Office
M.I.T. Lincoln Lab
Box 73
Lexington, MA 02173

**March 1, 1980**

### National Audubon Society's Naturalist Training Program

College Students, graduate or in the field professionals with a background in Environmental Education or related fields.

**The National Audubon Society**
Director Education Dept.
950 Third Ave.
New York, New York 10022

**Apply six months in advance**

### National Third World Student Coalition

Minority Students with majors in governmental relations, history, political science, journalism, library science and sociology.

- Andre S. Burnett
Director National Third World Student Coalition
1028 Conn. Ave. Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20036

**Open**

### Newspaper Fund

Graduate Students or seniors planning to attend graduate school in any discipline, with an interest to work on a daily newspaper.

**Newspaper Fund**
P.O. Box 300
Princeton, N.J. 08540

**Write for details**

### Tennessee Valley Authority

Students in Civil, electrical, mechanical, and nuclear engineering and computer science

- Central Recruitment Services
Tennessee Valley Authority
313 Miller’s Building
Knoxville, TN 37902

**Write for details**

### Urban Corps

Students with permanent home addresses within New York City who are fully matriculated as Juniors, Seniors or graduate students for the Fall 1979 term.

- James Cleary
Director
Summer Management Intern Program
The Urban Corps
32 Worth Street
New York City, NY 10013

**In Late December 1980**

### Weyerhauser Company

Engineering/Technical—for students in engineering and science disciplines.

- Mr. Dennis L. Venticillo
Manager
College Relations & Recruiting
Weyerhauser Company
Tacoma, WA 98477

**March 1, 1980**

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**Black Faculty, Staff, and Administrators ROSTER**

### FACULTY

- Mr. James A. Stocks
  Director, Afro-American Studies
  229-3634 — O’Reilly Hall, Room 102

- Mr. Herbert Martin
  Department of English
  229-3439 — Miriam, Room 804

- Mrs. Julia Davis
  Department of History
  229-3048 — Miriam, Room 627B

- Dr. Bernard A. Harawa
  Foundations of Education
  229-3544 — Chaminade, Room 325B

- Mr. Ulysses Hall (Part time)
  Business Department
  229-2021 — Miriam, Room 316

- Dr. Victor Wright
  Finance Department
  229-2416 — Miriam, Room 405

- Major Odell Graves
  Military Science
  229-3326 — O’Reilly Hall, Room 4

- Dr. Arthur King
  Economics/Finance Department
  229-2416 — Miriam, Room 401

- Mrs. Jennie Sethna
  Coordinator of Special Programs in Engineering
  229-2736 — Kettering Laboratories, Room 201

- Marguerite Walker
  Criminal Justice
  224-4134 — OSSU

### ADMINISTRATORS/PROFESSIONALS

- Mr. Curtis Hicks
  Director, Human Relations
  229-4211 — St. Mary’s, Room 122

- Mrs. Juanita M. Barnett
  Staff Psychologist
  229-3141 — St. Mary’s, Room 412D

- Mrs. Billy Mayo
  Director, Intramural Athletics
  229-2731 — Physical Activities Center

- Mr. Jack Butler
  Asst. Basketball Coach
  229-4421 — Fieldhouse, Room 26

- Mrs. Essie Bruce
  U. D. Library
  229-4221 — Room 104

- Mr. Ralph G. Mason
  Asst. Manager, Bookstore
  229-3233

- Mr. Milton Wilks
  Financial Aid Office
  229-4311 — St. Mary’s, Room 221

- Mrs. Rene Simpson
  Admissions Counselor
  229-4411 — St. Mary’s

- Julia Wingard
  Assistant Director of Housing
  229-3317 — Gosiger Health Center

- Nanine Mitchell
  226 Miriam Hall
**PROJECT TAPIS VERT**

By Jennyfer Greenidge

Project Tapis Vert (PTV) is a response to the needs of the people of Niger. Its efforts are to restore the food productivity of the Nigerian lands which have been spoiled by desertification. The project is a joint effort of two non-profit, voluntary organizations; Strategies for Responsible Development of the University of Dayton and the Institute for the Study and Application of integrated Development in Toronto, Canada. The program works with the ministries and institutes of the Republic of Niger and is under the direction of the Nigerian National Agricultural Research Institute.

Brother Bernard Ploeger is the director of the organization at UD. His office is in Wohlleben 319. The situation in Niger was caused by the peoples attitude towards their resources. They did not see the need for land or animal management. Since the majority of the Nigerians farm and herd for a living this led to much over-grazing and excessive clearing of land. Such poor land management led to the disappearance of vegetation and finally to severe soil erosion problems.

Along with the degradation of the land through poor agricultural methods, the area has suffered a severe drought this year. The drought contributed further to the loss of vegetation. The people have nowhere to go.

In response to the Nigerian plight Project Tapis Vert, with the cooperation of the Nigerian people, is making an effort to arrest desertification and control erosion through scientific methods. Chikal, a group of five villages, located just below the Sahara desert where farming is still possible is making an effort to arrest desertification and are teaching the farmers how to use the ways of improving the native wells without raising the cost of building them.

During the final phase of the project, the local people will be trained to put the information learned in the farming stages to work for them. The new methods of agricultural production learned through experimentation in Chikal will be incorporated into other villages and foreign support will gradually be withdrawn.

According to Brother Ploeger, the inhabitants of the village have responded very well to the project. They show a great interest in it and realize the benefits the program will give their children. With the efforts of PTV and the supportive attitude of the Nigerian people the coming generation of children will never know the devastation of past generations.

**HERITAGE**

By A. Pat Byrdsong

Black History Month, a derivative of Black History Week, is a recent phenomenon for blacks in America. One of the men most responsible for this was Carter G. Woodson. Woodson was a pioneer in the popularizing of Black history. He was born in New Canton, Virginia. Woodson worked in a coal mine and studied at night to enter high school in Huntington, West Virginia. He took the high school examination and scored very high. It only took him eighteen months to get his diploma.

He received an A.B. and an M.A. at the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. from Harvard. His career varied over the years. He studied the French language and literature. In 1903 he taught in the Philippines and later became dean of the School of Liberal Arts of Howard University.

On September 9, 1915 Woodson and others founded the Journal of Negro History. Woodson was the Director of Research and Editor. This gave the black history movement a push forward.

The Journal of Negro History has established itself as a scholarly and authoritative journal in America. Its contributors, both black and white, are some of America's foremost scholars.

**DECADe REVIEW**

By Tracey Howard

70 On May 4, Four Kent State University students were killed and nine injured when Ohio National Guardsmen fired on them during a demonstration.

71 Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong died at the age of 71 in New York City. The 26th amendment which lowered the minimum voting age to 18 was approved and added to the U.S. Constitution.

72 A United Airlines jet crashed in Chicago, killing 45 people.

73 O. J. Simpson set an NFL rushing record of 2,003 yards from the Buffalo Bills backfield. The peace treaty ending the Vietnam war was signed.

74 Watergate hearing began in June. They were televised by all three major networks.

75 Arthur Ashe was awarded the Wimbledon trophy after winning Men's Singles Championship.

76 An earthquake in Guatemala killed 22,836 people and left 1.5 million people homeless. America's 200th birthday was honored by many Bicentennial celebrations throughout the United States.

77 Freddie Prinze, co-star of the popular show "Chico and the Man", committed suicide. He was 22 years old.

78 Pope John Paul I died after a 33 day reign. Cardinal Karol Wojtyla became Pope John Paul II, the first non-Italian Pope since 1522. Jim Momes led his People's Temple to mass suicide. Congressman Leo Ryan and four members of his party had been killed during an investigative visit to Guyana. An estimated 1000 followers perished.

79 An American Airlines DC-10 crashed during a take-off from Chicago's O'Hara International Airport. 270 people were killed from this disaster.
American were evacuated from Iran as anti-American sentiment increased. Ayatollah Khomenini, after 15 years in exile, returned to rule Iran. Millions greeted Pope John Paul II in his U.S. tour. Andrew Young resigned as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Muhammad Ali rematched Leon Spinks, won and became the first man to win the title Heavyweight Championship three times. The worst commercial nuclear accident in history caused the temporary evacuating of close to 250,000 people near the Three Mile Island nuclear reactor in Pennsylvania.

**QUESTION OF THE MONTH**

Several U.D. students were asked, "What was the most intriguing event of the 70's?" Here are some of the responses.

**Carlton Saunders, Biology/Pre-Med Major**

"Watergate fills the bill as being the most intriguing event of this past decade. It was the one event that captured national and international attention. The intensity and trauma that the U.S. faced for that long period of two years, opened the eyes of many Americans to any future cover-ups in the government. I saw the event as an embarrassment to all Americans. Let's just hope for a better administration in our government systems in the government."

**Matt Weston, Communication Arts Major**

"There were many intriguing events of the 70's. Politically—the event was the Watergate scandal. Economically there was the skyrocketing prices of food, gas and energy: Socially, there was the increasing number of youths using drugs and alcohol."

**Al Marshall, Psychology/Philosophy Major**

"The most intriguing event of the 70's was Watergate. It showed the American public that it should question authority. It showed me that the real crimes that take place in this country aren't committed by the uneducated or the unemployed."

**Maria Caballero, Accounting/Secondary Education Major**

"The most intriguing event of the 70's was the year of 1976 itself. This year was very special to every American. There were three reasons for this: 1) It was the year of the Montreal Olympics, 2) we would be having a new president, Jimmy Carter and 3) it was our Bicentennial year. Everyday, there was some form of celebration going on. There was a feeling of unity among Americans. There was also a feeling of "Let's Go America."

**Mitchie Moore, Criminal Justice Major**

"The most intriguing event of the 70's was the presentation of "Roots". It taught me how strong the Black man really is. It made me aware of the sacrifices he had to make to get where he is today."

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**IN THE SPIRIT OF THE 80'S:**

**WHO DECIDES?**

Black Sisters and Brothers, Who Decides Who You Should Be? You or Me? YOU DO!!

Therefore, whatever you do, no matter what, Be Proud of it, and you will be proud of yourself!!

Who Decides Who You Should Be? Not your mother, your father, your sister or you brother; Not your professors, your advisors or any man or any woman; Not those who like you or those who dislike you—Only God knows who you are and who you should be. So only you can decide!!!!

Be who you are and be Proud of it!!!

(BO FORTH IN THE SPIRIT OF THE 80's!!!)

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**THINK ABOUT IT**

Sometimes Black Students Need To Be ISOLATED - Just be together to rap, to stimulate one another minds, to draw on each others inner strengths and energizing forces-To get our minds together; Then we can go out into U.D.'s White Community and coexist and deal with our classes EFFECTIVELY THINK ABOUT IT.

The MIND is very powerful We all have inner strengths and abilities that we never use because we may not know they exist. Through communicating informally, rapping impromptu— we can tap in-get in touch with the abilities & strengths. Dynamic mind energies flow, we become Conscious and Aware—then we start to think and question—question every aspect of our lives. We even begin to find the answers-answers about ourselves and each other...

THINK ABOUT IT...

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**UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON**

**AFRO-AMERICAN AFFAIRS**

**WINTER LECTURE SERIES, 1980**

**FEBRUARY**

*4 SPEAKER Mary Berry (former Asst. Director of HEW) 8:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.
Kennedy Union Ballroom

*21 SPEAKER William Kunstler (Attorney) 4:30 p.m.
Kennedy Union Ballroom

**MARCH**

*18 SPEAKER Ellen Goodman 9:00 p.m.
Kennedy Union Ballroom

**IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE DISTINGUISHED SPEAKER SERIES**

**DATES TO BE ANNOUNCED**

(1) The life of Adam Clayton Powell
(2) The Life of Paul Robeson — "THE TALLEST TREE"